imitable tone, his perfect neatness and ease of execution, his manly yet sympathetic style; and at last he executed a passage in double and triple stops which filled the listeners with astonishment. For a recall he gave his exquisite performance of the Bach Air on the G His own beautiful " Fantasiestück " was so delightful that the audience would not be satisfied till no had repeated the allegro and final andante.

EXIT MODJESKA.

The engagement of Modieska ended at the Pith Avenue Taestre on Saturday night. It has pre-sented that accomplished artist in the characters of Camille, Juliet and Gilberte, surnamed Fron-Fron; and it has been attended with many marks of public interest and favor. It has also brought about, as incidents, the American début of Mr. Frank H. Clements, an interesting and promising actor, and the reappearance of Mr. D. H. Harsins, whose taient, earnestness and ripe experience give an unquestionable charm to his presence on the stage. Modjeska's performance of Juliel, though full of technical beauties, was not exceptional either in power or fascination, and therefore it did not become an object of much public interest. Her Camille, which has been sufficiently described in this journal, will long be remembered, as one of the finest pieces of acting that grace the contemporary stage. In Fron-Fron, Modjeska exerted the fascination of exquisite personal beauty, inexerted the taschiation is exquisite personal beauty, in-genuous and winsome ways, and a tearful and affecting pathos. This personation, undoubtedly, is destined to have great success. The subject, however, is unwholesome, great success. The sanger, however, is unwhoresome, and discussion of it has come to be an insufferable bore, "Frou-Frou" was first made known in this city, at the old Fifth Avenue Theatre, in Twenty-fourth-st., on February 15, 1870; and since then it has had two or thr vivals. Miss Agnes Ethel, the original Gilberte in tids country, played in it upwards of 100 nights. If the subject be approved, as one that ought to be publicly disussed, there is nothing but good to be said of the piece For artificial women, in luxurious society, it may possess a useful moral. A sentence that was written of Nicholas Rowe's "Jone Shore," might be written, descriptively, of "Frou-Frou": The wife is forgiven because she repents, and the husband is admired because he forgives." It remains, perhops, to be said, that, if any lesson at all, as to these ate matters, is needed, in this period, it is not so delicate materia, in much a lesson of the excellence of compassionate mercy, when men and women are environed in the mazes of admitery, as of the superiority of intellectual character whole business of passion and all its belongings and consequences. If, however, "Fron-Frou" is to be presented, it could not be presented by a better interpreter than Modjeska.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The season at Wallack's Theatre, which began amid the tears of Clarissa, has progressed amid the similes of the old comedies. Mr. Wallack's public has seen elever and capital performances of the "School for Scandal"; "The Road to Ruin"; "The Jealous Wife"; and "The Rivals." In all of these John Gilbert has borne a conspicuous and brill:ant part; while John Brougham has rendered efficient service, Charles Coghlan, Rose Coghlan, Mrs. Ponisi, Charles Barron, Floyd, Holiand Beckett, and the rest. Cuaries Barron, Floyd, Holiand, Heckett, and the rest, have been seen with much enjoyment. The anbieus and exciting period precedent to an electron—a time or public suspon—e, such as is often somewhat unpropilities to the atrical busines—has tous been agreeably occurried. The lass mights of the com dy series are now passing, and Mr Walfack's stage will shortly be devoted to more novel productions.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The principal theatrical incident of the week is the reappearance of Edwin Booth, which will be effected to-night at the Fitth Avenue Theatre. Mr. Booth will come forward in *Hamlet*. His engagement is to last free weeks, and it will be marked by frequent changes of bill

MUSICAL NOTES.

A reception and serenade were given M. Remeny: on Saturday evening at the Hotel Liszt in Four toenth-st., at which a number of notabilities in the cal world were present. At his concert this even-be will play the Mendelssohn Concerto, a Nocturne Mezerka by Chopin, some Hungarian metodies and uple of pieces by Paganini.

A performance will be given to-morrow A performance will be given a proper and a performance will be given as that the atter for the benefit of the yellow fever subcrers. An act of "Jeanne, Jeannette et Jeanneton" will be sung. There will be a number of musical selections besides, and a new opera-comique, "Le Monlin Joli," all of which will be readered by the full strength of the company.

PUBLIC OPINION.

SORRY FOR TILDEN. THE TRIBUNE has "resumed" the publication of statements connected with the cipher, but we are unable to see that anything which it says makes clearer Mr. Thicken's perfect imbocence in the matter. This is what we naturally feel had about. We want some kind of a statement that will exonerate Mr. Tilden, instead of weiding the chains more strongly about him.

STIRRING UP THE COPARCENERS.

The elections for 1878 are over; and now will Mr. Marole and Mr. Weed mad Mr. Petton ted us all they knew about the chief dispatches—especially Mr. Petton of The story of how he kept his Uncie Tilden in utter ignorance of those dispatches to No. 15 Gramerey Park, it told in detail, would give Mr. Pelton very high rank among the writers of the nucleonal century—and perhaps smong the remainers also. Go ahead, Pelton, and make yourself iamous, if you can.

WHAT THE CIPHERS DID.

WHAT THE CIPHERS DID.

Prove The Indemopolus Jeurnal.

A large share of the credit of the Republican victory in New York is undoubtedly due to The New York Theirese's timely exposure of the Them Sigher plot and its merciless pursuit of the conspirators. Next to the money question that was the key-note of the campaign. Other papers did their daily, but The Theires sounded the charge and led the column. Nothing in the recent history of American politics has had a more marked uffuence on the course of political events than the unravelling and exposure of the Tiden cipher dispatches.

CHAIRMAN PUECELL ENFORCES HIS WARNING.

From The Enchester Union and Admertiser (Dem.)

Daily THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE flaunts the

Daily The New-York Tribune fluints the cipher disputence before the public eye, and taunts Democrates with a fear to move for their investigation, and a desire to cover up the fraud they aimed at, and screen the authors of the iniquity. The Democratic tearty must meet time challenge peemptly, oddily and fairly the moment the Democratic House of Representatives reassembles at Wasaington on the first slonday of December, by ardering and pursuing to the end a scarcing investigation, and following the result with whatever action justice may call for, or it might as well step down and out at once as a lorde in the politics of either State or country. This is Democratic duty, and if any Democratic Representative in Cougress does not know it and feel it, he should be cluested up to it between this time and Democratic by his home constituency.

THE CASE AGAINST THE COPARCENERS COMPIATIE.

From The New York Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. C. A. Cowgill, ex-member of the Florida Returning Board, has written a letter to The Tribuna Geography an interview with Manton Marble during the counting of the vote of that State. On one occasion the Inster toil Cowgill that he was Thiden's "near friend," and knew more than anybody else of his ordinlens and views; that Triden was a man of large wealth and great gratitude, and if no became President by Cowgil's vote the Inster would have not only "the gratitude of Mr. Tiden but all that that implies." In other words, if Cowgill is not lying, Marble, who was Tiden's "near friend," who understood "all his opinions and views," was commissioned and sent to Florida, not to watch the honest counting of the vote, but to bribe and corrupt the officers of the State! Cowgill's evidence is only another drop in the backet. It is not necessary, in making out a case against the "copprenents" who sought to buy the Presidency, out it serves to strengthen and round out the case. Marble linew that Thiodi's gratitude, and all that that implied, would be Cowgil's if he would but vote for the universel during of Granerey Pauk! Of course lie did, and he did has level best to make a baryadu.

A GOOD WORD FOR P. T. BARNUM.

A GOOD WORD FOR P. T. BARNUM.

From The Grange (N. J.) Journal.

He (the mule-buyer Barnum) got his first hold upon the State by the and of the retermers of the school of The New York Nation, who helped him to a sent su Congress in order to detead a Rarnum of a wholly different nort, at whom they turned up their aristocrafte noses because he was a "showman" and had perpetrated a few burmless jokes that they thought undignified. That "showman" had and still has, coubless, many family, but in comparison with the creature whom The Nation shoul in hashing to the back of Connecticut he is as "Hyperion to a salyr." In sample truth, Mr. Painens I. Baraum, if he is a "showman," is a good cluzen, a lover of honest government, and the fee of political corruption. He would have made an honest and efficient Congressions, and the "causistic "school of references who lent themselves to the conspiracy for his actest, and thereby made that other Haraum Dietator of Connecticut, ought to make atomemn for that place of foily before intruding any further advice of their upon the country.

WORK WHICH THE CIPHERS WROUGHT.

From The Daily Graphic.

The result of the election is an indignant comment on the cipher dispatenes. Few men have ever done so much to destroy a party so Mr. Tilden in his mad negotiations to purchase the Fresideney; and tew newspapers have ever done so much to effect a sudden political revolution as The Tribune has done in dragging those negotiations to light. Just how mady kephidical revolution are to be created to the candesting dispatches of airbile, Pelton, smith Weed, Woolley, the dispatches of airbile, Pelton, in the Weed, Woolley, the dispatches of airbile, Pelton, in the Weed, Woolley, the dispatches of airbile, Pelton, in the Weed, Woolley, the dispatches of airbile, Pelton, in the Weed, Woolley, the dispatches of airbile, Pelton, in the weed of the guilty Cayle, "March," "Moses" and the cest of the guilty Cayle, "March," "Moses " and the cest of the guilty last the translation of them generated a sudden disgust that the translation of them generated a sudden disgust that the translation of them generated a sudden disgust that the translation of them generated a sudden disgust that the translation of them generated a sudden disgust that the consternation, which were potent at the polls on the sudden disgust the consternation, which were potent at the polls on the consternation, which were potent at the polls on the consternation, which were potent at the polls on the consternation of them generated as sudden disgust the consternation, which were potent at the polls of the consternation, which were potent at the polls of the consternation of them generated as sudden disgust the consternation of them generated as sudden disgust the polls of the consternation of

VALUABLE HORSES BURNED & O DEATH. Boston, Nev. 10 .- A dispatch from Cham-Plain, N. Y., states that Robert McRea's barns, store and atbuildings were burned last night. Eleven herses, in. cluding Black Harrior, a celebrated stallion valued at \$1,200, were burned. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$5,000. is Meantan's and Richard's them were also burned, whening a furtner loss of \$500.

GRAVE-ROBBERS UNCAUGHT.

HOPES OF JUDGE HILTON AND THE POLICE TRACING THE DESPOILERS OF THE STEWART VAULT-THEIR MOVEMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD-SE-CRECY OF THE POLICE AND DETECTIVES-

SEARCHING IN JERSEY CITY AND NEWARK. Judge Hilton and the police are bopeful of sucess in the search for the robbers of the Stewart vault, though they keep the reasons for their hopes secret. A mysterious "Personal' was published yesterday, addressed to Judge Hilton and Police Commissioner Nichols, and mentioning \$100,000. The police assert that they look on this as a wretched attempt at a joke. The manner in which the robbers got the body out of the churchyard has been discovered, and they have been trailed by the foul stains left behind by the decayed corpse. Efforts have been made to follow up supposed clews in Jersey City and Newark.

IN THE CHURCHYARD AND ELSEWHERE. THE GHASTLY STAINS IN THE PORTICO OF THE CHURCH-USING THE BALCONY OF AN ADJOIN-ING HOUSE-CONFERENCES AT POLICE HEAD-

QUARTERS-VARIOUS REPORTS, THEORIES AND

CLEWS. Not a trace of the recent work of the grave robbers was visible yesterday in the green sward that covers the despoiled tomb of the great merchant. The peace and rest of a perfect Sunday morning were over the old church-yard, and there was no sign to indicate the horrible crime so lately committed within its gates. Nevertheless crowds of morbidly curious persons hung around the spot all day, peered through the iron fence. clung to the pickets, and rattled the new padlocks on the gates, with amazing perseverance, as if something was nomentarily expected to occur to solve or still further to deepen the mystery that was the object of such gen cral interest. All sorts of rumors claiming that the body of Mr. Stewart had been discovered, now here and now there, and innumerable theories as to the manner and direction in which the body had been removed were circulated, and the police were busy with a dozen clews, yet not one has led to the end so persistently sought. It was known that Judge Hitton had agreed to leave the matter for a specified time in the hands of the police without seeking ontside aid, and every man on the force was stimulated to energetic work, as much by the certainty of praise and promotion, if he accomplished valuable results, as by the large reward.

Inspector Murray and Captain McCullagh especially have investigated every clew, however slight and unpromising, with unflagging zeal, and Commissioner Nichols has followed the case, step by step, giving personal aid and advice in every new movement made by the police. On Saturday morning these three gentlemen, with Coroner Flanagan, made a discovery of great im portance as fully exouerating Mr. Hamill, the sexion of the church, of the suspicion of having opened the gate for the robbers, or allowed it to be opened with his knowledge. This suspicion grew out of the fact that from the vault no track led in either direction, and no trace of the roobers was found at any point in the grounds except at the western, gate of the portice, the padlock of which was broken. The little party was at the cemetery early in the morning, and minutely inspected every stone, and every tuft of grass near the vault. Crawling upon his hands and knees around the vauit, Captain McCulisgh came upon two or three small spots that had apparently drapped from some substance carried over the grass. A foul smell arose from them that at once reminded him of the smell pervading the vault when found open on the morning of the robbery. A few inches further west from the grave more of these spots were found leading straight toward the portice of the

The portice is supported by eight pillars, four of which are connected by panels built between them, almost to the heighth of a man. On the flags, behind the first of these panels, where two or three persons might have stood, entirely hidden from any observer in the street on a dark night like that of Wednesday, were three large spots which gave forth a horrible smell that proved their origin unmi-takably. It seemed from the position of the states that the robbers resting here, either to wait for an accomplice, who was closing the vault they had just left, or to hide from somebody passing on the street, had laid their burden on the stone. With the idea in mind of a body wrapped in a bag or sack, the marks of the head and hip were so plain that no mistake was possible. Upon scratching the spots with a knife still further confirmation of their origin came in the increased pungency of the smell they emitted. Here was the first evidence of the movements of the robbers after they had secured their horrible plunder. Beyond, their track seemed lost. Behind the second panel at the west end of the portico, the officials came upon it again, however, more deep stains being found emitting the offensive smell now so familiar. Here, again, the burden had een laid down, leaving two large, greasy spots, on which the texture of some coarse material like a closely knit sack, was distinctly traceable.

The theory of the rubber bag, then, was exploded; had one been used, neither stains nor this tell-tale mark could have been on the flags. The body had been wrapped in a common sack and thus carried away. Behind the last arch the most difficult and dangerous portion of their foul work. How they had accomplished it there was nothing to snow. Their trail here abruptly stopped. The most minute examination failed to discover the faintest trace of smell or stain on the sward. Directly west from the corner of the portice forty or fifty feet across the yard, was the end of the tall iron fence inclosing the grounds, and the perpendicular wall of a nouse-No. 129 Tenth-st.-along the entire front of which ran a balcony against which the churchyard fence abruptly ended In that corner stood a stunted tree with a crotch near the ground and with low branches overhanging fence and balcony. But nowhere was the faintest alguer evidence to be found of the robbers with their foul burden.

A DOG FOLLOWING THE TRAIL. With the officials had come into the cometery a small terrier dog that had run about the grounds uneasily sniffing tac grass. Turning around, Captain McCulingh aw the animal suddenly stop at the vault, then with its nose to the ground take up the trail he had just cone over and follow it toward the portleo. Beckening to the other gentlemen in the party to stand aside, he watched the dog narrowly. Growing and whining alternately, and sniffing the ground vigorously, the dog ran across the portico to the last arch and on over the turf in a straight line toward the tree at the corner of the fence. The officers followed close upon its heels. At the fence it stopped, howing, and jumped against the iron rods and the tree. What the sharp eyes of the offiers had failed to discover, the brute had scented. On the tree in the corner were marks of muddy boots, as if ome one had climed up and swung himself upon the balcony. The marks were also on the balcony itself, plainly visible, though too vague in outline to be measured. A leaden gutter that ran along the edge of the house bore imprints of dirty fingers. The grip of the robber's hand as he swung biniself from the tree to the balcopy was plain. The work was easy then. The body brought from the hidingwork was easy then. The body brought from the hearing-place behind the arch on the church portice, was lifted go him from below and then into the street. The bag twas swing against the balcony railing and the two last spikes in the fence, and there a stain, deep and foul, was still visible. On the sidewalk in front of the house more sams were found.

WHAT WAS HEARD AND SEEN THURSDAY MORNING. Dr. Erasmus D. Garnsly lives in the basement of the house at No. 129 East Tenth-st. He went to bed at 10 o'clock on the evening before the grave robbery took place. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, as well us be can make out, he was awakened by a heavy tand outside his front window, as if some great weight had fallen against the closed shutters. The noise also aroused his wife, but as the sound was not heard again, they both went to sleep without paying any attention to it, as the place is a favorite trysting spot for lovers and young people, who often louage around the stoop till very late. Half asleep, both remember hearing the voice of a man saying, "Come, come! It is time we were getting out of here." Then all was still The floors above are kept by Mrs. Newton as a board ing-house. No one of the boarders or the family heard any noise during the night. A person passing the house on Thursday morning at 2 o'clock, wondered at seeing a wagon standing a little nearer Second-ave., opposite the por-tice gates. It was a closed wagon, with doors in the sides like a milkman's or baker's wagon. The horse was steaming, as if it had been driven very hard. Who the person was who saw this wagon the police have kept very secret, while detectives have been busy following this clew. Various other wagons were seen in the neighborhood during the night, apparently standing idle, and without occupants. One Crane, a driver in the employ of a grocer in Avenue-B named O'Brien, walked by the corner between 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening, and saw a horse and wagon standing in front of the church in the rain. A newsdealer on his way down town at S b'clock on Thursday morning saw a black-bodied wagon standing in Eleventh-st., near the churchyard, as if waiting for somebody. No one was near at the time. This story also has been investigated by the police, but the result is jealously guarded from the reporters.

There are many such reports. The fact that there is a ivery stable at the corner of Ninth-st., oppotile Plympton Hall, would divert suspicion from any vehicle standing in the neighborhood at nuseus hours in the night, especially a closed carriage, and it is altogether probable that the robbers used such a carriage; in the opinion of the police they would hardly dure to carry their ill-smelling spotl through the city in an open cart.

THE TIME WHEN THE BODY WAS TAKEN. Thus far the search in this city had gone yesterday Strict orders had been issued by Inspector Murray and those baying the matter in charge to give no information to the press, for fear the ends sought might be defeated by premature publicity. The police and Judge Hilton claim, however, that they have ascertained the precise hour at which the body was taken from the cemetery. "The exact minute," was Judge Hilton's expression. If they have arrived at such a result it can only have been through trucing the robbers to some one of the vehicles seen in the neighborhood that night This, possibly, may be the ground for the firm hope expressed by Inspector Murray and Judge Hilton repeatedly on Saturday and yesterday, that the mys tery will shortly be solved. Protracted conferences have been held by these gentlemen at Porice Headquarters. For more than an hour last night they were tocether in Inspector Marray's office. When had looked since the body of his friend was stolen from its grave. In answer to the eager inquiries of the reporters who flocked about him, he shook his head and "No, gentlemen, I can give you nothing you do not already know, or at least I am not justified in doing so. I should be only too giad to tell you the best news, but I can only say that I hope in a few days, perhaps, to see my way to the end of all this." As the Judge entered his carriage a ragged beggar clung to the door, in defiance of the frowning policeman on the opposite sidewalk, pleading for a penny. He gazed wenderingly at the silver coin that glittered in his hand, and forgot to murmur the usual blessing, as the carriage drove up the street.

CONSULTATIONS AND RUMORS.

On Saturday afternoon great curiosity was excited about the Central Office by the appearance of Mr. Libbey, acompanied by two men, apparently cardrivers or conductors. They were ushered into the presence of Inspector Murray, and remained long closeted with him. Their business was undoubtedly in connection with the grave robbers, as d they received explicit instructions to avoid conversation with any one about the matter. When they left the office they were apparently deaf, or became so upon the mere mention of the subject. Whatever was the infor-

mation they imparted it is sate with the police.

An ex-policeman was examined by Captain McCuliagh on Saturday on the charge of having engaged a policeman, whose beattakes him by St. Mark's Church, in conversation on Thursday morning, and of having detained him for several hours; a boy was taken before Inspector Murray on Saturday by Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct; it was said that he had important information on certain points; in both these cases, however, the police succeeded admirably in closing the mouths of the witnesses.

From Brookiyn and Jersey City numerous stories have come about til-smelling objects in bags being e-rried across the feeries on Thursday morning. Apparently they have little or no bearing on the grave robbery, however, or are so considered by the authorities. A wagon containing a mysterious box crossed to Hoboken by the Christopher Street Ferry on the morning in question. It emitted so foul an odor as to cause general comment among the passengers. The police traced the wagon, but it was found to contain only garbage, fish bones and the 1 ke. Several bags that have been seized on the North River ferryboats since the robbery have been to owe their effensive properties to similar causes.

A MYSTERIOUS "PERSONAL."

The attention of the police was attracted yesterday by the following advertisement which appeared in the personal column of The New-York Herald:

"Nichols & Hitten.—Call off bloodhounds and disci-sine police. P. X. Y.—8—8100,000. The comments on it were various. The police generally either affected to consider the advertisement a bad joke, or really did so consider it. Inspector Murray auswered evasively a question as to what steps would be taken, if any, on this proposition, for such, of comthe advertisement was intended to be, if it was not a joke. "There will be any quantity of this sert of thing," joke. "There will be any quantity of this sert of thing," he said, "and it will mean very little." It is self-evident that if the police were disposed to follow up the possible clew thus furnished, or to bargain with the robbers, they would not betray their intentions. At The Herald office the manner in which the advertisement had been received was not explained yesterday. The clerks who had been on duty on saturday night were absent, save one who knew nothing about it, and could not trace the "personal," though it seemed likely that it had been brought by a mescanger. If gending, the advertisement would furnish proof that the robbers are in this city, since the "bloodhound" story, to which it refers, was published in the evening papers only a few hours before the advertisement must have been sent to The Herald office.

SEARCHING IN NEW-JUSSEY. SEARCHING IN NEW-JERSEY.

The police authorities of Jersey City have not yet received official notice of the stealing of Mr. Stewart's body. Yesterday Detective Riggs, of Brooklyn, called upon Chief of Police Nathan and asked his aid in ferreting out a clew that he had obtained in regard to the posseiner stains nor this tell-tale mark been on the flags. The body speed in a common sack and way. Behind the last arch the stopped to prepare for the dispersion of their foul work. he well on the success. The ment down one of the and he was watched until he turned down one of the streets leading toward the river. The man looked like a Hebrew, and wore a brown overcost and a black felt hat. Detectives Brdsad and Singlea black felt hat. Detectives Brdsail and Singleton, of Jersey City, made a thorough examination of the water-frent, but discovered no clew to the man with the mysterious bag. A runner was also in circulation in Jersey City that the body of Mr. Stewart had been concealed in a vacant house in the Fourth Precinct, but no trace of it could be found. Chief Nathan said last evening that there was no foundation for the runners and he had no belief in them.

On Saluriosy Defective Coyle, of this city, went to Newark to search for a suspicious looking box which westaken across the Christopher Street Ferry on Thursday night. He visited all the railroad depots and made a thorough search but failed to fird any trace of the remains. One of Pinkerton's men was in Newark on Friday night, and the search is still prosecuted.

WATCHING COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S GRAVE Since the stealing of Mr. Stewart's body, Superintendent Ostrander, of the Moravian Cemetery ordered a watch to be kept over th graves there. Among the bodies in the cemetery is that of Commodore Vanderbilt, which is in the family vault. This vault, it is thought, the falmiy value. The fall is very secure, and it would not be an easy matter to effect an entrance into it. There are two fron doors to the vault through which a person must pass, and these doors are secured by heavy hoits, locks and charos. William H. Vandesbilt ass had the collin in which the remains of the Commodore are inclosed walled in with mason work. The watch is kept night and day.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

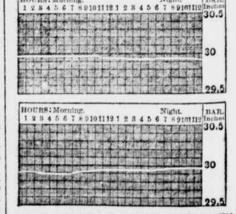
Indications.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain, northwesterly winds backing to warner southerly, stationary or lower pressure. For Muddle Atlantic States, cloudy weather, with rain, westerly winds, backing to warner southerly and falling baronester.

The temperature will remain above freezing in the ng barometer.

The temperature will remain above freezing in the causi region.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



The diagram snows the mrometrical variations in this city of tentino inches. The expendicals lines give divisions of time for the 22 neutropies entering indicate. The irregular white dine represents the escillations either mercury during those neura.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Nov. 11, 1 a. m .- The variations i the barometer during the clear and partly cloudy weather of the last two days were slight. On Saturday (see upper diagram) the mercury was stationary during the formoon, but fell slightly in the afternoon. Yesterday the tendency was generally upward (see lower diagram.) The freezing weather of Friday night and Saturday morning was of short duration. The temperature has risen considerably during the last two days, and the amount of moisture in the air has been increased.

Warmer and partly cloudy weather, with slight chances of rain, may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

____ ARMS OF PRECISION.—Scene, sham fight, Aldershot. Brigade Major (to officer of Artillery): "If you fire by the compass due south, at a range of two miles, the enemy must retire !"—(Punch.

THE CONFERENCE DEFENDED

DR. TYNG REPLIES TO THE CRITICS. WHAT THE PROPRETIC CONFERENCE ACCOMPLISHED -ANSWERING OBJECTIONS TO ITS DECLARATION OF BELIEV-MEETING A DILEMMA-WHAT THE

APOSILES MEANT. The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., preached to a large audience last evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, reviewing the proceedings of the late Prophetic Conference, and reiterating the belief in the doctrine of Christ's personal and visible return. A prominent feature of the discourse was a reply to an argumentative letter from a well-known clergyman whose name was not disclosed. This clergyman submitted three truths that he would like to have had the Conference establish by a fair exegesis, and he then presented two horns of a dilemma. Dr. Tyng replied in the vigorous manner reported below.

THE SERMON.

The text of Dr. Tyng's sermon was taken from St. Luke's Epistle, xii., 37: "Blessed are those servants whom the Lord, when He cometh, suall find watching"; and the following are the prominent thoughts of the speaker as expressed in his long discourse, over an hour in length:

The doctrine of the personal and visible return of the Lord Jesus Christ to the earth, in accordance with His repeated promises, is precumently the truth for these times. So far from diskonoring, it magnifies, vivities crowns every other Divine assurance and agency. No other is complete until it culminates in this highest manifestation of God's purpose in destiny of our race. Moreover, it is the panacea for the ills of the church and the world, as they cry now for sympathy, for succor, for warning, for rebuke, for condemnation. So soon us this truth shall take its primitive place among the systems of Divine doctrines, the simplicity of apostolic faith and practice and zeal will again be witnessed by men in the world. The remembrance will become an experience; the first century will be echeed by the nineteenth. The structure of our Biole test firs most plainly to the

prog ess and development in revealed doctrine. dispensation revealed its own truth-good for its needs, sufficient for its wants, impertment as the leading truth in the succeeding dispensation. Every advance in revepreviously pronounced truth, and the addition of some truth essentially new to the deposit of the faith. The dispensation of the Garden received the sacramental test of obedience which, in the condition of human innocence, was divinely adapted to introduce God's great reconciling and restoring purpose. The dispensation with its altars, its priesthoods, its ceremonies, completing the object-lesson by which faith was to learn spirit ual realities. The dispensation of the Prophets opened at the glorious declaration of a human being, who was to come in sorrow, subject to suffering, yet lifting up His head at last in clory to be the antity le pation of early types and prophery, and presented Him, who was indeed the Messiah, to be cut off according to Daniel, but not for Himself. The dispensation of the Holy Ghost had for its special purpose the glory of Jesus, the manifestation of His grace, the impartation of His life, the sanctification of the great his inner faith should be nitted to His service, and their final glorification by the redemption of the soul and body in the coming Kingdom of the great God, even the Saviour Jesus Christ.

Every despensation has been thus far introduced by a new dispensation of God. No scheme of teaching has been the formed development and sequence of the previous form of instruction. Dispensational truth is the key to the comprehension of God's word. The truns that each generation has required in this economy of the Holy Gaost have been revived and brought into new prominence and applied with new pertinence to pation of early tyres and prophecy, and pre-

Holy Gaest nave been revived and brought into new prominence and applied with new pertinency to the passing wants of the people. The truth for these times is the sequence of the old truths revived—not use off-sition by anti-tant we hold in all its grander; not sanctification in Carist—that we maintain without picture a join or at title of its in-post-acc; out the gorification of the believer in Carist, the distinculsing truth of this dispersation, the only one of the principle truths which has not its early prominence in both the creed and the practice of the present communion. (Christ's people, The CONFRIENCE.

THE WOLK OF THE CONFERENCE. The Prophetic Conference Was an instrument of Provilence working toward the result. It created nothing. it speculated not a moment; it forecast naught. It opened God's Word and studied it in the simplicity of surrender of all pride of opinion, of all prejudice of relation, of all influences which would blind the eyes of those who long to know what was the will and the mind of the Spirit. It was a most remarkable guthering, in its complex constituency, its repre-

of the spirit. It was complex constituency, its representative character; in the schotarship which untiled to open up the deep things of God, and in the spiritual power and earnestness which was manifest, even to the most cisual citie. It has well done its work, even to the most cisual citie. It has well done its work. There will never be need that it shall be again attempted. The solitary truth for which it will always be in the history of relations thought in this country, the examination of the people to-day, and for which it will always be in the history of relations thought in this country, the exament, is this: The imminent personal and visible coming of Jeans Christ to the earth.

The criticisus of the pulpit and the press, I may candidly say, have not met the question in the scholarity way in which it was discussed. All the articles which have come under my notice—and I think more than a hundred have—are remarkance for the evasion of exercises. They do not follow us in search for God's thought in God's words. They are remarkable for reflections upon the unknown and uninfluential character and standing of the examinate and other truth of God's Word should gain its truthfulness from the standing of these who maintain it. They have also been imigeful with charges of anotherism, o creditity or opinion, of deprectation and dispersion of the Church of God. These we pass over, for they are but the skinnishes before the battle on the bases of God's Word, and at lon, of depreciation and dispersion of the Church of God. These we pass over, for they are but the skirmiones before the battle on the base of God's Word, and at last every cauded mind must come to "and time said the Lord." The criticisms of the Protestant Episcopai (Caurch averse to the statement of this deer runs have come only from these that are styled "Broad" Church averse to the statement of this deer runs have come only from these that are styled "Broad" Church have come only from these that are styled "Broad" Church and the Evougelical perions of the Protestant Episcopal Couren are unsted with marvellous manainty with reference to the truth for which we now speak. But this class of churchness and Carristans dissent very decidedly from the similarity which have been made. They do not hold to the infalliability and the precary inspiration of the Word of God. How, thou, can we recet them on a basis of Biblical interpretation?

They symposium in the October number of The North American Extrict upon "Inspiration," has an authoritalive expression of the views held by this sensed of thought. They deny in terms what they are pleased to call the theory of inspiration by dictation, and phinosophize about an inspiration which controls only in the presentation of the siving Carist. They differ from as so radically in the doctrine of the Incarnation of God's own son, of the decravity of the race, of the Atonement by substitution, as well as of the destray of the wick d in the time to come, that it cannot be supposed that we shou d be in agr-ement in reservace to the return of the King. They are seeking to cohorm and accommodate the Word of Cou to the discoveries of matural science, to the laws which current policeophy has climinated.

THE HORNS OF THE DILEMMA.

THE HOENS OF THE DILEMMA.

Let me read to you from a letter written to me by a friend, which contains, perhaps, the best expression of the convictions of this school. He says that he "should have liked at the Conference by a fair exegesis to have established these following truths: (1) Either the passages concerning the personal coming of the Lord in the Epistles of the New Testament mean His coming in

passages concerning the personal coming of the Lord in the Epistles of the New Testament mean His coming in or near the time of the writers, or they do not. (2) If they do, as I believe most clearly by the laws of tanguage, then we must find their fulfilment in the real historie crists of that time conv.yed under Jewish Christian imagery, or admit they were mistaken. In either case their propheces cannot be referred to a later date. (3) If these prophete anterences, again, were met by them of an age after their own, then toe flat contradiction between such an idea and their statements that the day is at hand makes the authority too vague to sund any sure view windever. Whether of the two horns of the dil-mum will you take?"

Let us pat the dilemna in plain words. It is this: First, Christians accanowiedse the accessity of an historical folifilment of these promises in some historical crisis past; or secondly, we must admit that the interpretation by Providence has shown such a delay in the coming of the Lord as the prove that the writers of the Episiles were mistaken. He claims that one or the other of these two consequences must flow from any view of his premises. I repea most absolutely both, since I deny the premises with which be starts. There is a manifest distinction in the Episiles between the Aposiles' own desire and the charch's hope. They are presented in different passages, with different contexts, and very often with contrasted application. It does not concern this discussion whether the Aposiles were themselves disampointed in their personal hope or not, though I am ready to affirm they were not mistaken, and have only changed their place of waiting, for they wait in Paradise for the same glorous event for which we wait on earth. They have a oastnet demai in their Episites of any special time as connected with the coming of the Lord in the charch's hope.

Phal says, indeed, "I have a desire to be among those who shad meet and welcome the coming do the Lord in the charch's hope.

Phal says, indeed,

prophecy it. Indeed, the Apos to have anticipated the that he was to die, and could not have anticipated the Lord's coming whilst he limited was alive upon the But let us look at the dilemma as presented by my

But let us look at the dilemma as presented by my friend. It is the best that historical criticism can do to overturn this doctrine. The second horn of the dilemma is that Providence has interpreted the writings of the Apostles so as to show they were mistaken. Admit that, and we have no position on which to maintain the Gospel as it is in Jesus. Isalah wrote 700 years before Christ's birth. Pharasees, Sadaucees and sceptics deemed that the long passage of the time had proved at to be an impossibility that the Mossah should thus come in suffering guise, and yet a whoic generation were proved wrong and the prophets were not inistaken. The long delay was not a proof of Providence, so that we are shut up to the first horn of the dilemma ireading it]. THE PROMISES NOT FULFILLED.

What "Jewish Christian imagery" may mean is too mystical for me. My practical and literal modes o thought cannot comprehend it. But if those promises of the coming of Christ were fulfilled in any historical crisis near to the times of the Apostles, let them name what

incidents fill out the descriptions of the Scripture. The cannot mean the destruction of Jernaniem, for chromologically the Epistles were written subsequently or in different associations from those that would make that local fact most prominent. Windstew crisis these promises refer to must have been on Gentile ground. The Episiles to the Romans, Thessaionions, Certuithians, Phillippians, were all sent to Gentile heathen charches. A long and dangerous voyage was between Asia Micor and Micocdonia in those times, and it is almost absurd, so improvable is if, that the Anosties would write ac constantly to these Gentile churches of a lastorical event which had no possible churches of a lastorical event which had no possible adaptat on to their experience or their spiritual needs. And if so, is it conceivable that such language as the Apastle Paul addressed to the Thessalon ans in his first capture can refer to any earthly historical fact? "Ye turn to God from loots to serve the living and true God; and to wait is 'His Son from Heaven, whom He raised from the dead, even Christ, which delivered us from the writh to come." Is it possible that so guarded a delineation of Carast in His coming could have been unleadedly him as a prophecy of some ocal disaster or some general success if it has be established then, the Epistles of the Apostles have no per diseasy to us and must be taken out of the sacred canon, for they are for the most part occupied with this containg of the Lord.

with this coming of the Lord.

The Lord Jesus coming to this earth is the antiphone of every gromise of the Epistics of all the Apostics. It empiassizes the force of the Epistics, and presents the only analogy of the prophecia fuffilled in the first coming of Carist. The sole remaining difficulty in the way is the standard of time. Men arry an earthly chromometer when they compute heavenly periods. The world from which this minumation came has no alight and a thousand years are but as one day. The Arostic Peter introduced this standard of time immediately in connection with the promise of the comme of Carist. The Peter introduced this standard of time immediately in connection with the promise of the coming of Corist. The woole statement of the time is found in tout passage so defectively translated in our version, "For yet a little while and the that small cone will come and will not tarry." When the Westminster revisers of the Bible have completed their work, that text must read, "For yet a little wind—how short! how short!—and He that shall come will come."

A HEAVY FIRE AT CAPE MAY.

THE RESORT DESOLATED. SEVERAL HOTELS AND A LARGE NUMBER OF BUILD-

INGS BURNED IN A GALE. CAPE MAY, N. J., Nov. 10.-The most disastrons fire that ever visited this city broke out yesterday morning. The fire started in the attic of the Ocean House, on Perry-st. below Washington-st., the main thoroughfare of Cape May. It was evidently the work of an incendiary, because no one having authority to do so had gone into the hotel for several The lessee, Mr. S. R. Ludiam, had left for Philadelphia only a few minutes before the fire broke out.

The fire was discovered about 7 a.m., a police officer giving the first alarm. The fire department of the city, consisting of a truck, one handengine and a number of chemical engines, responded promptly, but it was soon found that they could do very little to subdue the flames. Not only was it impossible to confine the fire to the building in which it originated, but it could not be prevented from shooting across Perryst. to the west, and attacking Congress Hail. The wind was then from the northwest, and was blowing at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour. The flames soon communicated to the new wing of Congress Hall, fronting on Perry-st., and to the Merchants' House, on Jackson-st., and then spread rapidly to the Centre House, the Centre House Cottage, the Paterson cottage and then down toward the beach. The buildings being all of a very inflammable nature did not resist the fire in any degree and nothing could be done effectively to save any of them. The heat was intense, and the sparks filled the air, firing everything rapidly to leeward. The Merchants' Hotel was once brought almost under control, but the powerful wind took the matter out of the hands of the firemen, and the bailding was soon again a mass of rearing flames. It soon began to look as if the whole town would go,

Fenton's cottage, by the sea, Charles Snelke's Centennial House, and Mrs. Miller's cottage on Jackson-st., were attacked one after the other, and then the flames reached the old Atlantic House. At this time the fire was raging furiously. The flames then shot across Jackson-st. to George Hillworth's cottage, opposite the Atlantic House. This was about half-past 10 o'clock. It was not long before the flames communicated to the cottage of the late Thomas E. Cahill, president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, opPhiladelphia. The Knickerbocker House, William E. King's hot bath establishment, George Fryer's cottage on the bluff below the Ocean House, the Avenue House, kept by George T. Dougherty, and S. A. Randelph's cottage on Jackson-st., followed very quickly one after the other. They were all burned to the ground. While the fire was at its height, and when the Avenue House was burning, a steam engine from Camden arrived by the special train, and did good service in fighting the fire. This was about 12 o'clock.

The flames then attacked the two cottages of Alexander McConnell, adjoining Randolph's, but they were not damaged to any serious extent. Randolph's cottage was only partially consumed. Back of Calnil's cottage, on Decatur-st., was that of Judge Hamburger, which was destroyed. Three of W. E. King's cottages were next burned, and then came word that the Columbia House, on Ocean-st., between Washington-st. and the beach, was on fire.

Carriages will be to waiting.

PRATT-At Passaic, N. J., on Sunday, Nevember 10, at the residuence of his brother-in-law. William H. Seymour, Elow zer Heigas Pratt, aged 50 years.

Function Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. This property was entirely destroyed with marvel-

lons rapidity, together with a number of outbuildings in rear of the office of The Cape May Wave.

The wind and the insufficient means at command for extinguishing the fire made it almost impossible to do anything to save a large building when once it had ignited. The Steckton Hotel was saved, however, the first part of the first part it had ignated. The Stockton Hotel was sayed, how-ever, atthough it took fire troop flying enders. Two of Warner's cottages on Stockton-row were also saved after they had been set on fire, but a thous-and both houses back of the Stockton Hotel, the Columbia both houses, and Tasher's, Smoot's and the Beaver cottages were all burned.

The last building attacked was the Wolf Cottage, a block away from the Stockton House. This was almost entirely destroyed. The fire engines here at 6 n. m. checked the flames. A second steam fire

a block away from the Stockion frozes. This as almost centricly destroyed. The fire engines here at 6 p. m., checked the flames. A second steam fire engine arrived from Camden, at 4:30 p. m., and rendered very efficient and.

McCray's Cottage on Jackson-st., one of the oldest buildings on the island, went early in the day. The properties in Columbia-ave. escaped injury. The birrned district covers an area of forty acres. It is situated between Congress-st. on the west, Washington-st, on the north, Ocean-st. on the cast, and the heach on the south. The water supply, which was furnished by artesian wells, was good. No lives were lost by the fire, and no one was scriously injured. The two steam engines remained playing on the rains until very late at night.

In 1869 this place was swept by a fire scarcely less destructive than that of to-day, the old Atlantic Hotel, the Greenwood, and many other smaller places being totally destroyed. The site of the fire in 1869 was partially the same as that of to-day.

THE LOSSES. THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY DESTROYED ABOUT \$300,000-THE INSURANCE.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Nov. 10 .- The ruins of vesterday's conflagration were visited by hundreds of spectators to-day, seven cars well filled with cottagers and others having arrived from Philadelphia. All fear of furtset trouble is now at an end, and the firemen from Philadelphia, Caneden and Vineland have returned home. The loss by the fire will not exceed \$450,-000, and perhaps will not reach that figure. The following is a list of the insurances as far as known:

Concress Hall, loss \$100,000; insurance \$25,500, divided as follows: Queen, \$5,000; insurance \$25,500; divided as follows: Queen, \$5,000; insurance Company of North America, \$2,500; Spring Garden, \$2,500; Pravidence, of Washington, \$2,500; State of Penneyvania, \$2,500; Denaware Martan, \$2,500; Mechanics, \$2,500; Merchanis and Alechanics, \$2,500; Merchanis and Alechanics, \$2,500; City, \$2,500; Merchanis and Alechanics, \$2,500; City, \$2,500; Permeylvania Fire, French Corporation, Active, of New York, Sun, Union, Trade, Ardisans, Gloucester, United Firemen's, Madison, Alliance and Granite, \$1,500 ened; the City of Pitteburg and Missisapi Valley, aced \$1,250; Mechanics Muthad, Springfield, Fidelity, Security, Lafayette, Menden and Germanic, \$1,500 ened; the City of Pitteburg and Missisapi Valley, aced \$1,250; Mechanics Muthad, Springfield, Fidelity, Security, Lafayette, Menden and Germanic, \$1,500 ened; to the following insurance: North German, Royal Liverpool Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, each \$2,500; Manufacturers', of Beston, \$2,375; Xana, of Hiratord, \$2,250; North America and Pennsylvania, of Filland lphia, cach \$2,500; Providence, of Washington; Security, of Genwettent; Springfield, of Massachusetts; Queen, of Liverpool; and Mierden, of Connecilent—cach \$1,500; Trans-Atlantic, of Humburg, \$1,875; New-York Central, Granite, of Virginia; Peoples', of New Jersey (City, of Pittsburg; Gloucester, of Massachusetts; Almane, of Boston; Bloucester, of Massachusetts; Almane, of Boston; Bloucester, of Massachusetts; Almane, of Boston; Sl.000 cach.

Centre House, loss, \$40,000; insured for \$15,000. Codumbia House, loss, \$40,000; insured for \$20,000. Codumbia House, loss, \$40,000; insured for \$20,000. Codumbia House, loss, \$40,000; insured for \$3,000. Merchante House, loss, \$3,000; insured for \$3,000. New Merchante House, loss, \$3,000; insured for \$3,000. New Merchante House, loss, \$3,000; insured for 000, and perhaps will not reach that figure. The following is a list of the insurances as far as known

LOSS OF \$20,000 IN A PAPER FACTORY. A defective flue was the cause of a fire, early yesterday morning, in Whiting & Young's extensive paper factory, at No. 427 West Thirty-Brst-st.

The building is old, and the materials stored therein are very inflammable, but the promot efforts of the firomen prevented a great fire. The flames broke out in the third story of the west wing of the factory and ourned through to the fourth story. The total loss is about \$20,000, covered by insurance. Francis Peirce, of Brooklyn, is the owner of the outding.

THE ACCUSED COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The movement against the Sheriff, the County Clerk and the Register, on account of alleged exactions in their offices, is to be ronewed. It is said that over tures have been made to the persons collecting evidence against these officers for a cessation of the assault, under promise of a permanent reduction of the fees asked in the offices. But thus far, it is asserted, all these over tures have been rejected. Messrs, Waterbury, Savage and Tracy, who originally began the assault upon the arge fees system, have turned over all the evidence that they collected to the Committee of the Bar Association engaged in making av inquiry into the method of doing public business in the offices of the Sheriff, County Ciers and Register. This committee intends to make a report upon the results of the investigation to the Bar Associa-

and Register. This committee intends to make a report unon the results of the investigation to the Bar Association to-morrow night.

Sheriff Relly says in regard to the change: "I suppose the interested persons will bring them forward nam. However, I have no fears of the result. It can not be shown that I ever took five cents from the city excepting what I was legally entitled to. The Bar Association Committee wrete me a note asking the privilege of examining the books at the jail, and I replied, not only allowing them the privilege, but offering any assistance in my power. The committee apparently made a very complete examination of my books, but I have never heard anything further from them. Mr. MacLean, who, I am told, is a nephew of Mr. Tilden, spent considerable time in examining the books. Mr. Tilden evidently is considerably macrested in the matter. Governor Robinsov, however, cannot be made a tool of anybody, and he will treat this matter as it deserver. There is absolutely no ground for the proposed action. I do not see what good it can do Mr. Tilden to accure these removals, even providing it was in his power to do it."

Angell's Turkish, Roman and Electric Baths, 6: Lexington-ave., are the very highest perfection of bething. Day and night Ladies day and evening. Excellent hotel acc. mmodations.

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What a Pity

That the otherwise boantind girl should have such bed teeth.

And all became she did not use SOMMONT. It costs so little
to buy it, considering the good it does, and its benefits stretch
out into her future life. Poor girl!

MARRIED. BACON-VANTINE On the 7th inst, by the Bev. E. H. Chapin, Daniel Bacon and Lottic M., daughter of A. A. Van

tine.

BOSTWICK—MERRICK—On November 7, at 8t. Timothy's Charch, Roxberough, by the Rev. Robert E. Bennison, George A. Bostwick, of New-York, and Emille David, cidest daughter of Mr. J. Vaughan Merrick, of Philadelphia.

CEANE—BROWN—On Weinesday, November 6, at First Congregational Church, Montosiat, N. J., by the Rev. J. R. Berry, D. B., Henry I., Crane to Eile F., daugater of Truman B. and Eliza B. Brown, all of Montolair.

MEYROWITZ—HAWLEY—At the Church of St. John the Raptist, on Phursday, November 7, Mr. E. B. Meyrowitz to Miss Evelyn C., daughter of Mr. A. W. Hawley, all of New-York.

THOMPSON-MACKENZIE-On Saturday, November Reselie, N. J., by the Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Sidney S. Thompson to Mrs. Harriette P. Mackenrie, cards.

All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

BATES—At his residence, at Bedford, Westelester County, N. Y., on the morning of samular, November 9, 1878, James M. Bates, in the 64th year of his acc.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the frageral services at 8t. Matthew's Church, Bedford, on Tuesday, November 12 at 1 prince h. BUCKINGHAM-At Biblesport, Conn., November 7, 1878, Samuel Park, infant son of Frederica S, and Mary Hill Buck.

BURDICK-On the 9th inst., of scarlet fever, Jennie, only daughter of Drs. S. P. and Alice H. Burdick, aged Byears 1 month and 15 days.
Funerar on Tuesday, the 12th mst., at 11 a. m., from residence,
351 West 34th-st.

FAILE-At Wessielde, Hant's Point, on Friday, November S, Ann D., widow of Edward G. Faile, in the 77th year of her age.

Increase will be held at St. Ann's Church, Obl Mordrain; on Tuesday, 12th lost, at 12 o'clock.

Origos will next the 1130 a.m. Harfem train, from the
Grand Central Depot, at Mort Haven, Friendsare requested
not to send flowers.

GUEDIN-Suddenly, on Saturday afternoon, 6th inst., Jaques Guedin, of the firm of Ve. J. Magnin, Guedin, & Co.
Fineral service from his late restance, 210 Fast 10th-st., at 9.00 Tuesday morning, 12th inst. No flowers.
Intermed at Woodlawn.

Interment at Woodlawn.

IAVEMEYER—New mber 8, of consumption at San Gabriel,
Cal., Albert, youngest son of the late Albert Havemeyer.

McADAMS—In Wednesday, November 6, 1878, James Booth,
the sen of Quentin and Mary McAdams, aged 23 years 4
months and 15 days.

Functal on Monday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his parents' seral on Monday, 11th met, at 1 verses, at an parameter at the parameter and the leaves, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 23d-st. at 15 and Chambers-st. at 9:45 a. m. Piense send ne flowers.

MORRISON—Suddesiy, at his read ace, No 2 Mackie-place, Aberlicen, Scotland, David Morrison, brother of James M. Morrison, of No. 40 Wal st., New York.

ON DER DONK—At Somerville, N. J., on Thursday, 7th inst., Saran Bleecker, daughter of William U. Onderdonk, Punenal at St. John's Caurch. Somerville, on Monday, 11th 1181., at 11:30.

Tests from foot of Liberty at, 8:45, returning at 1 p. m. Train from foot of Liberty st. 8:45, returning at 1 p. m-

PHILIPS—Suddenly, on the 7th inst., of apoplexy, William Philips, in the 7th vera of his age.
Frauds of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst. at 1230 h.m., from his late real-dence on Parsons ave., Fushing, L. I. Trains leave Long Island City at 11:30 a.m. for Flushing, Main-st. res will be to waiting.

CHERMERHORN—On Friday, November 8, at Rutherford, N. J., in his Suth year, James 8. schermerhorn, tormerly of New York City. Jamenal services on Monday, 11th list, at 2,20 n. m., or on ar-rival of 14th train from New York by Eric Radway. STEWART-Suddenly, in London, October 23, T. Scott Stewart. Purceral will take place on Monday, November 11, at 1 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 414 South 15th-st., Philadelphia.
A special car for friends of the family will leave by the Penn
A special car for friends of the family will leave by the Penn
Sylvania Endroad limited express train at 10 a. m. Monday,
returning at 4 o'clock that afternoon.

Special Notices.

Nervous Expansion.—A medical essay comprising a series of hectures achieved at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New-York, on the cause and curse of premature docume, absorbig independent how for health may be regained, affording a clear symmetry of the impecialments to marriage and the treatment of symmetric of the impecialments to marriage and the treatment of symmetry of the impecial debuty, being the result of 20 years' experience. By mail, 22c, currency, or posting stamps, Adress Servetary, KAHN'S Museum, 488 Broadway, New Yorg.

Secretary, KAHN'S Museum, des proservay, New York,

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TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, November 12, 13 and 14, commencing each day at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Seaside Library.

MACLEOD OF DARE. A DARK INH CRITANCE. THE HAUNTED HOTEL.

A CAPTAIN AT 15-PART I. MADEMOISELLE SAINT-MAURS LOVER. By VICTOR CHERBULIEZ.

By HENRY GREVILLE.